REMARKS

[0002]   Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims of the application. The status of the claims is as follows:

- Claims 1, 3-25, 27-49 and 51-65 are currently pending.

- No claims are canceled herein.

- No claims are withdrawn herein.

- No claims are amended herein.

- No new claims are added herein.
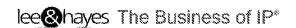
Claim Rejections under § 103

[0003]   The Examiner rejects claims 1, 3-25, 27-49, and 51-65 under § 103. For the reasons set forth below, the Examiner has not made a prima facie case showing that the rejected claims are obvious.

[0004]   Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the § 103 rejections be withdrawn and the case be passed along to issuance.

[0005]   The Examiner's rejections are based upon the following references alone in combination:

- **Hilbert:** *Hilbert,* US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0088570 (Published May 8, 2003);
- **Enin:** *Enin, Batch Launcher 1.0,* retrieved on 02/28/2007, at <<http://www.simtel.net/product.php[id]62501[cid]301[SiteID]simtel.net>>, GadgetCity, 2006, pp 1-3;
- **Langer:** *Langer, Visual QuickStart Guide Mac OS X 10.1,* Maria Langer, 2002, pp 5;
- **Rathbone:** Rathbone, *Windows XP for Dummies,* 2001, Wiley Publishing, Inc., pp 17;

- **Ricart:** Ricart, *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Linux*, Second Edition, 2000, Que Corporation; and
- **Grebler:** *Grebler, Lindows Fast & Easy,* 2003, Course Technology PTR.

Obviousness Rejections

Lack of *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness (MPEP § 2142)

[0006]   Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's obviousness rejections. Arguments presented herein point to various aspects of the record to demonstrate that all of the criteria set forth for making a prima facie case have not been met.

Based upon Hilbert

[0007]   The Examiner rejects claims 1, 6-8, 10-12, 14-19, 21, 23-25, 31-32, 34-36, 38-43, 45, 47-49, 54-56, 58-63, 65 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hilbert in view of Enin.   Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of these claims and asks the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of these claims.

Independent Claim 1

[0008]   Applicant submits that the combination of Hilbert and Enin is both improper and does not teach or suggest at least the following features as recited in this claim (with emphasis added):

- "a logon page which is displayed to the user prior to logging onto the computing system, *the logon page including a user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user*, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with *a selectable logon control on the logon page*"

[0009]   The Examiner indicates (Action, pp. 2-4) the following with regard to this claim:

Claim 1, 25, 48, 49: <u>Hilbert</u> discloses a user interface for enhancing a computing session by providing seamless continuity when a user logs onto the computing system, the user interface comprising:

  a. a logon page which is displayed to the user prior to logging onto the computing system, the logon page including a user-identifiable indicator ("Toru", Fig. 3) corresponding to the user, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with a selectable logon control on the logon page (Fig. 3, par 74); and

  b. a user interface start page (Fig. 5: 500) displayed in response to user selection of the selectable logon control via the logon page, (Fig. 3-4-5)

c. the user interface start page displayed to the user after a first transition (Fig. 3-4-5) from the logon page but prior to a second transition to a desktop page (Fig. 5-9),

d. wherein the user interface start page (Fig. 5: 500) and the desktop page (Fig. 9) each include the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user (Fig. 5: 520, Fig. 9, "Toru"),

e. wherein the user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted throughout the first transition (Fig. 3-4-5) and throughout the second transition (Fig. 5-9) , and

f. wherein the user interface start page further includes user selectable controls (Fig. 5: 540, information categories; par. 77) from one or more regions (par. 77: "additional screen and pages", e.g. Fig. 9) of the desktop page (Fig. 9; par. 77-79) which is displayed after the second transition,

g. each of the user selectable controls configured to initiate a display of information associated with the user when selected (par. 77-79); and

However, Hilbert does not explicitly disclose:

h. wherein the user interface start page further comprises a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop and after a single user input.

Enin discloses a Batch Launcher application for use on an operating system, including a

i. a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop and after a single user input (pg. 1-2.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include controls for multiple application initiation as taught by Enin within the confines of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to include the teaching of Enin in Hilbert as Enin is an application for Windows NT (par. 87) so as to compliment the launching of directories of recent documents of Hilbert.

[0010]   Applicant notes that the rejection relies upon teachings from a web page hosted by Simtel.net as extrinsic evidence of what one of ordinary skill in the art would have known about Batch Launcher at the time the invention was made. Applicant reiterates, however, that what appears in the web page hosted by Simtel.net does not appear until Feb 28, 2007, which is more than 3 years _after_ the filing date of the instant application. Therefore, any teaching about Batch Launcher 1.0 found within the web page is immaterial to the application as it does not constitute prior art. The "extrinsic evidence" is immaterial, as it is not prior art and does not necessarily represent what one of ordinary skill in the art knew at the time the invention was made.

[0011]   Applicant understands that the rejection is based on the Batch Launcher software itself, and not the web page. However, without a prior art reference describing the software, or a sworn statement submitted into the record, the Office can only speculate as to what would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

[0012]   Therefore, for this sole reason, the Examiner has not established a prima facie case of obviousness for the claimed "a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop page and after a single user input" as this feature is not found in any cited _prior_ art reference.

[0013]   With that established, Applicant respectfully submits the following cumulative remarks.

[0014] Applicant submits that Hilbert does not teach the claimed "logon page including a user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with a ***selectable logon control*** on the logon page" as asserted by the Examiner.

[0015] For this claimed feature, the rejection relies upon Hilbert Figure 3 and teachings from paragraph 0074. Figure 3, however, does not show "a selectable logon control on [a] logon page". Figure 3 shows an "electronic tag" being sensed by a user identification device (0074). Hilbert discloses that the "electronic tag" may be "a magnetically encoded card", "a credit card", or "a smart card" (0074).

[0016] Applicant reiterates that an electronic tag or card is not a selectable logon control, as one of ordinary skill in the art would be familiar, but more importantly it is not "on [a] logon page", as claimed.

[0017] The Examiner traverses this argument stating "identification (selection) may be through a key entry associated with the user, such as a login and or/a password (par. 74)". Applicant understands the Examiner to imply that because Hilbert discloses a few options for how their invention might be embodied, Hilbert inherently teaches that there is a selection that can be made from the available options. However, this is distinguishable from what is claimed, which is a "selectable logon control", not a selection of logon controls.

[0018] Furthermore, merely describing that a plurality of methods could be used to access a machine in various different embodiments of an invention does not wholly account for the claimed "a selectable logon control ***on [a] logon page***" (emphasis added), as it is neither shown, described, nor implied that a user of Hilbert's interface would select from the available options that are described. To make a selection, one must be given choices to select _from_. At best what can be inferred, without the hindsight of the claims, is that Hilbert envisioned his invention to be carried out in various discrete embodiments. Again, Applicant reiterates that Hilbert does not ever explicitly disclose "a selectable logon control on [a] logon page".

[0019] Consequently, as shown above, the combination of Hilbert and Enin a) does not establish a prima facie case due to speculation and b) does not teach or

suggest all of the elements and features of this claim. Accordingly, Applicant asks the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of this claim.
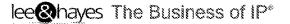
Dependent Claims 3-24

[0020]　　　These claims ultimately depend upon independent claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 is allowable. It is axiomatic that any dependent claim, which depends from an allowable base claim, is also allowable. Additionally, some or all of these claims may also be allowable for additional independent reasons.

Independent Claim 25

[0021]　　　Applicant submits that the combination of Hilbert and Enin is both improper and does not teach or suggest at least the following features as recited in this claim (with emphasis added):
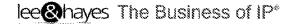
- *"**A method for** providing seamless continuity when a user logs onto **a computing system**, the method comprising"*

- "displaying, on a display device, a logon page to the user, the logon page including a user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with **a selectable logon control on the logon page**"

- "displaying a user interface start page in response to user selection of the selectable logon control via the logon page, the user interface start page displayed to the user after a first transition from the logon page but prior to **a second transition to a desktop page**, wherein the user interface start page and the desktop page each include the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user, and **wherein the user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted** throughout the first transition **and throughout the second transition**"

[0022] The Examiner indicates (Action, pp. 2-4) the following with regard to this claim:

Claim 1, 25, 48, 49: <u>Hilbert</u> discloses a user interface for enhancing a computing session by providing seamless continuity when a user logs onto the computing system, the user interface comprising:

    a. a logon page which is displayed to the user prior to logging onto the computing system, the logon page including a user-identifiable indicator ("Toru", Fig. 3) corresponding to the user, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with a selectable logon control on the logon page (Fig. 3, par 74); and

    b. a user interface start page (Fig. 5: 500) displayed in response to user selection of the selectable logon control via the logon page, (Fig. 3-4-5)

c. the user interface start page displayed to the user after a first transition (Fig. 3-4-5) from the logon page but prior to a second transition to a desktop page (Fig. 5-9),

d. wherein the user interface start page (Fig. 5: 500) and the desktop page (Fig. 9) each include the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user (Fig. 5: 520, Fig. 9, "Toru"),

e. wherein the user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted throughout the first transition (Fig. 3-4-5) and throughout the second transition (Fig. 5-9) , and

f. wherein the user interface start page further includes user selectable controls (Fig. 5: 540, information categories; par. 77) from one or more regions (par. 77: "additional screen and pages", e.g. Fig. 9) of the desktop page (Fig. 9; par. 77-79) which is displayed after the second transition,

g. each of the user selectable controls configured to initiate a display of information associated with the user when selected (par. 77-79); and

However, Hilbert does not explicitly disclose:

h. wherein the user interface start page further comprises a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop and after a single user input.

Enin discloses a Batch Launcher application for use on an operating system, including a

i. a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop and after a single user input (pg. 1-2.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include controls for multiple application initiation as taught by Enin within the confines of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to include the teaching of Enin in Hilbert as Enin is an application for Windows NT (par. 87) so as to compliment the launching of directories of recent documents of Hilbert.

[0023] Applicant reiterates all of the arguments made for claim 1 here with respect to independent claim 25 with the following additions.

[0024] Applicant submits here that Hilbert does not show the claimed "wherein the user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted throughout the first transition and throughout the second transition".

[0025] Firstly, Hilbert does not teach "[a] logon page including a user-identifiable indicator" as Figure 3 at best shows only "Sensing ID…" appearing *on a user interface*. Applicant notes that this argument (presented in the previous response) was not traversed in the most recently mailed Action. Applicant understand the Examiner therefore to concede this point.

[0026] Furthermore, as can be seen from the rejection, the Examiner asserts that "Toru" is a user identifiable indicator, which appears uninterrupted throughout both the first and second transitions, citing to figures 5-9. However, "Toru" does not appear in any location on the "logon page" of figure 3 (if anything it appears on an ID badge), appears in one "transition page" location in figure 5, and in a wholly different location in figure 9. In figure 9, "Toru" does not even appear to be on a "desktop" but rather is on a folder label" (compare with what is shown in Figure 11).

[0027] As such, one can only speculate how it is shown (or not shown and then later shown) during the various transitions to the different screenshots without interruption as claimed.

[0028] Consequently, as shown above, the combination of Hilbert and Enin a) does not establish a prima facie case due to speculation and b) does not teach or suggest all of the elements and features of this claim. Accordingly, Applicant asks the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of this claim.
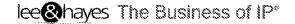
Dependent Claims 27-48

[0029] These claims ultimately depend upon independent claim 25. As discussed above, claim 25 is allowable. It is axiomatic that any dependent claim, which depends from an allowable base claim, is also allowable. Additionally, some or all of these claims may also be allowable for additional independent reasons.

Independent Claim 49

[0030] Applicant submits that the combination of Hilbert and Enin is both improper and does not teach or suggest at least the following features as recited in this claim (with emphasis added):
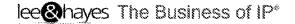
- "display a logon page to the user, **the logon page including a user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user**, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with **a selectable logon control on the logon page**"

- "display a user interface start page in response to user selection of the selectable logon control via the logon page, the user interface start page displayed to the user after a first transition from the logon page but prior to **a second transition to a desktop page**, wherein the user interface start page and the desktop page each include the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user, and **wherein the user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted** throughout the first transition and **throughout the second transition**"

[0031] The Examiner indicates (Action, pp. 2-4) the following with regard to this claim:

Claim 1, 25, 48, 49: Hilbert discloses a user interface for enhancing a computing session by providing seamless continuity when a user logs onto the computing system, the user interface comprising:

a. a logon page which is displayed to the user prior to logging onto the computing system, the logon page including a user-identifiable indicator ("Toru", Fig. 3) corresponding to the user, wherein the user-identifiable indicator is associated with a selectable logon control on the logon page (Fig. 3, par 74); and

b. a user interface start page (Fig. 5: 500) displayed in response to user selection of the selectable logon control via the logon page, (Fig. 3-4-5)

c. the user interface start page displayed to the user after a first transition (Fig. 3-4-5) from the logon page but prior to a second transition to a desktop page (Fig. 5-9),

d. wherein the user interface start page (Fig. 5: 500) and the desktop page (Fig. 9) each include the user-identifiable indicator corresponding to the user (Fig. 5: 520, Fig. 9, "Toru"),

e. wherein the user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted throughout the first transition (Fig. 3-4-5) and throughout the second transition (Fig. 5-9) , and

f. wherein the user interface start page further includes user selectable controls (Fig. 5: 540, information categories; par. 77) from one or more regions (par. 77: "additional screen and pages", e.g. Fig. 9) of the desktop page (Fig. 9; par. 77-79) which is displayed after the second transition,

g. each of the user selectable controls configured to initiate a display of information associated with the user when selected (par. 77-79); and

However, Hilbert does not explicitly disclose:

h. wherein the user interface start page further comprises a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop and after a single user input.

Enin discloses a Batch Launcher application for use on an operating system, including a

i. a start control that is user-selectable to initiate that multiple application programs start together at approximately a same time after the transition to the desktop and after a single user input (pg. 1-2.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include controls for multiple application initiation as taught by Enin within the confines of Hilbert. One would have been motivated to include the teaching of Enin in Hilbert as Enin is an application for Windows NT (par. 87) so as to compliment the launching of directories of recent documents of Hilbert.

[0032]　　Here Applicant reiterates all of the arguments made with regard to claim 1 and independent claim 25, namely that the Office has failed to present prior art to reject the claims, and has not, from the presented art shown how all of the claimed features have been obviated. For example the Office has failed to show from the cited references where or how the claimed "user-identifiable indicator is displayed uninterrupted throughout the first transition and throughout the second transition".

[0033]　　Accordingly, Applicant asks the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of this claim.

Dependent Claims 51-65

[0034]　　These claims ultimately depend upon independent claim 49. As discussed above, claim 49 is allowable. It is axiomatic that any dependent claim, which depends from an allowable base claim, is also allowable. Additionally, some or all of these claims may also be allowable for additional independent reasons.

Dependent Claims

[0035]　　In addition to its own merits, each dependent claim is allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable. Applicant requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of each dependent claim where its base claim is allowable.

Conclusion

[0036] In light of the forgoing amendments and remarks, early reconsideration and allowance of this application are most courteously solicited. Should the Examiner feel that a personal discussion might be helpful in advancing this case to allowance, they are invited to telephone or e-mail the undersigned.

[0037] In addition, it is believed that all of the pending claims have been fully addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue, or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed.

[0038] Finally, nothing in this communication should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this communication, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Representative for Applicant

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